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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/054,559	01/22/2002	Kouji Kuwata	FPM-02801	7197
26339	7590 03/04/2004		EXAMINER	
PATENT GROUP			KORNAKOV, MICHAIL	
CHOATE, HALL & STEWART EXCHANGE PLACE, 53 STATE STREET BOSTON, MA 02109		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1746	

DATE MAILED: 03/04/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application	on No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary				KUWATA ET AL.				
		10/054,55 Examiner		Art Unit				
	•	Michael I	Cornakov	1746				
	ne MAILING DATE of this communication							
Period for Ro		EDI V 10 0ET T	O EVENE A MONTH	2) EDOM				
THE MAII - Extensions after SIX (I - If the perions - If NO perions - Failure to I Any reply I	TENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RELING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CF (a) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication of the total reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, of for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory properly within the set or extended period for reply will, by seceived by the Office later than three months after the rent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ON. FR 1.136(a). In no evenue. In reply within the statueriod will apply and wistatute, cause the appl	ent, however, may a reply be time story minimum of thirty (30) days Il expire SIX (6) MONTHS from lication to become ABANDONEI	ely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. O (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status								
1)⊠ Res	sponsive to communication(s) filed on 2	22 January 2002	<u>2</u> .					
2a)☐ Thi	s action is FINAL . 2b) This action is non-final.							
	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Disposition (of Claims							
4)⊠ Cla 4a) 5)□ Cla 6)⊠ Cla 7)⊠ Cla	im(s) <u>1-8</u> is/are pending in the applicati Of the above claim(s) is/are with im(s) is/are allowed. im(s) <u>1-6 and 8</u> is/are rejected. im(s) <u>7</u> is/are objected to. im(s) are subject to restriction are	ndrawn from cor						
Application I	⁵ apers							
9)⊠ The	specification is objected to by the Exar	miner.						
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>22 January 2002</u> is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ objected to by the Examiner.								
	licant may not request that any objection to		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	` '				
	placement drawing sheet(s) including the co oath or declaration is objected to by the			• • •				
Priority unde	er 35 U.S.C. § 119							
a)⊠ A 1.⊠ 2.⊑ 3.⊑	Certified copies of the priority docum Certified copies of the priority docum	ments have beer ments have beer priority docume ureau (PCT Rule	n received. n received in Application nts have been receive e 17.2(a)).	on No d in this National Stage				
Attachment(s)								
1) Notice of F 2) Notice of C 3) Information	References Cited (PTO-892) Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948 In Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SE Is)/Mail Date 6/18/2003.	3) B/08)	4) Interview Summary (Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa 6) Other:	PTO-413) le stent Application (PTO-152)				

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DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: on page 3 of the instant disclosure Applicants recite the structural elements of the bonding tool of JP61-144644. However, the reference numbers, provided by Applicants do not correspond to the reference numbers on drawings of JP61-144644. Revision and appropriate correction of this citation is required.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 2 is objected to because of the following informalities: Claim 2 recites "the step of grinding the tip portion of the capillary tube...with at least the tip portion of the capillary tube being **empty**". Apparently, the instant claim recites the grinding step, which is effected prior to inserting a cleaning wire in the tip portion of the capillary tube in subsequent ultrasonic applying step.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 4. Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

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- Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being incomplete for omitting essential method steps, such omission amounting to a gap between the steps. See MPEP § 2172.01. The omitted method step is thrusting the tungsten wire inside the capillary tube, as recited on page 9, lines 7-9 of the instant disclosure.
- The recited in Claim 2 "capillary tube being empty" constitutes an indefinite subject matter as per metes and bounds of such are not readily ascertainable. As per page 9, lines 10-11, the capillary tube at least comprises some clogging. Therefore, for examination it is assumed that the tip portion of the capillary tube is being empty/free of cleaning wire.

Clarifications and appropriate corrections are required.

- Claims 3-5 are rejected because of their dependency and failure to remove ambiguity of the parent claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 6. Claims 1 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by JP 5-211195.

JP'195 teaches cleaning a bonding tool, shown on Fig.3, ref. 4 (reads on "capillary

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tube", as instantly recited) by applying ultrasonic vibration to the bonding tool, which is immersed into a cleaning liquid in the cleaning vessel, wherein a covered wire (Fig.3, ref. 14) (reads on "a cleaning wire", as instantly recited) is passed through the bonding tool (Abstract; paragraph, bridging col.2 and 3). Because JP'195 teaches applying ultrasonic vibration, an ultrasonic wave generator for producing such vibration is inherently present in the teaching of JP'195.

Therefore, all the limitations of the instant claims are explicitly or inherently met by JP'195.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 8. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
 - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 9. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

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the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

10. Claims 5 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 5-211195.

While indicating the use of alcohol and the other cleaning media, JP'195 does not specifically indicate material, the covered wire is made of.

However, in order to protect the bonding wire, the skilled artisan would have found obvious to utilize the covered wire, made of conventional materials, which are rigid and highly resistive to corrosion. Tungsten is well known among such materials. Therefore, one skilled in the art would have found obvious to utilize tungsten for covered wire in the teaching of JP'195 with the reasonable expectation of success.

Allowable Subject Matter

- 11. Claims 2-4 and 7 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.
- 12. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: While teaching cleaning a wire bonding tool with the processing steps, identical

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to those instantly claimed and while providing for the cleaning apparatus with the structural elements, identical to those instantly claimed, JP'195 fails to anticipate or suggest fairly the step of grinding the tip portion prior to providing a covered wire in the tip portion of the bonding tool, followed by ultrasonic vibration. JP'195 also fails to indicate the abrasive sheet as the structural element of cleaning apparatus. No other prior art that anticipates or suggests fairly the combination of processing steps and structural elements, as recited in the instant claims 2-4 and 7, has not been located at the date of this Office Action.

13. Applicant should note that additional prior art cited in PTOL-892 shows the general state of the art.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Kornakov whose telephone number is (571) 272-1303. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am - 5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Randy Gulakowski can be reached on (571) 272-1302. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

N. KODNADON 2/25/04

Michael Kornakov Examiner Art Unit 1746